

THE BULLETIN

BY EDWARD E. BATTEN

DAILY BULLETIN (the morning paper)
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR
COLUMBIA, S. C.

CHARLOTTE

Friday Morning, Nov. 13, 1863.

Hospital Appointments

Friday—Mrs. Robert Davidson & Mrs. Col. Owens.

Another Entertainment

We are pleased to learn by advertisement in another column that the ladies of Charlotte design, for the public this evening with one of their most pleasing and appropriate entertainments in behalf of the Soldiers.

Book Made New Mother

We are indebted to an unknown friend for a copy of this touching Ballad, just from the Press, handsomely arranged for the Piano and issued by Julius A. Selby, Publisher, Columbia, S. C.

John A. Rinaldo

John A. Rinaldo, Chairman of the Soldiers Aid Committee, operating in Richmond District, S. C., has been a special meeting to transact important business, having collected in Cash Twenty thousand dollars, by subscriptions, for the relief of the necessities of South Carolina soldiers on the field.

The example is worthy of imitation. What is being done in Mecklenburg? Much we suppose, but who will give us the facts for publication.

Letter from New Orleans

By private advice from New Orleans we have the following very interesting news:

Butler had taken but few steps to dispose of the property of the Confederates. But little had been sold at auction, either of personal or of real estate.

Two French war vessels were in port, a larger one being at the Beliz. The French Consul made a demand upon Butler to restore the arms taken from French citizens and the slaves he had robbed them of. The Consul replied that he would consult his masters at Washington. The Consul informed him that his orders were peremptory and must be at once complied with. He would not grant time for a consultation with the Yankee Government.

The British ship Rinaldo had returned to New Orleans, and was creating a stir among the Yankees, the British commander exhibiting on all occasions his sympathy with the South.

Nothing had been done with those who had taken out certificates of emigration to the Yankees. Passports were now obtained liberally from the Yankee authorities.

Reported Battle at Helena

A rumor prevailed last evening that a battle occurred at Helena on Wednesday, to which the Federal army were worsted. Upon inquiry we learn from passengers from Memphis, that such a report reached that city on Thursday morning, and a few of the Federal officers admitted the result was against them. At Hernando, Cold Water, and elsewhere, the citizens stated they had heard heavy and unusual firing on Wednesday, and were inquiring the cause, and a gentleman who left Fort Point on Thursday morning, states the firing was heard at that place throughout the day, and also on Thursday morning some two hours. —Memphis Appeal, 1st.

Condemned Out of Their Own Mouths

In Seward's official letter of instruction for Dayton, the Yankee French Minister, dated April 22d, 1861, and which Mr. Seward says is written "by direction of the President," referring to the rebellion, occurs the following passage:

"The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeeds or fails. The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and form of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. Their constitutions, and laws and customs, habits and institutions in either case will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestable statement (!) the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs, whatever and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully represented, were I to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his acts in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people."

A Cry for Peace

The Boston Pilot of the 23rd ult., contains an editorial strongly urging Lincoln to offer terms of peace to the South. It says:

The president has issued many proclamations which he patriotically believed would be followed by an increase of Unionism in the South. But his manifestoes are split and at himself derided. His document are of no avail but one—that of enlarging the spirit of rebellion. Can he mention a single proclamation of his that has realized his hopes? Of this we are sorry to inform him in saving the Union. But his past experience should tell him now that an armistice would do good—What does the South want? Can he not put a question to this nature? Can he not make a suggestion of peace?—This may not be the highest spirit—it may not be according to the way in which patriots should be treated. But it is prudence. We cannot break the spirit of the South by crime, and without their spies it is in freedom, their overthrow would lead to nothing. Enough of blood has been shed—enough of lives have been lost, enough of degradation to all branches of industry has been done, and enough of covetousness has been issued; let us now try the virtues of peace.

The President's Position

The President is indeed in a most unpleasant situation. There is no doubt that he is honest; but the faction that elected him to the White House want the war continued for their enterprises to realize large fortunes are in the balance, and notwithstanding the pre-eminence of his position, Abraham Lincoln is in too many instances, the flexible tool of an unscrupulous party. But he should remember his oath of office, and be untrammelled by anything save the Constitution. That is now in the worst danger, and so it is, more of all danger to the have of our administration by Know Nothings, Abolitionists and Republicans, an armistice—a suspension of hostilities—might be offered.

Use of India Rubber in Ship Armor

Commodore Porter, of the Yankee Navy, claims to have discovered that an India cushion between the iron plates and the timbers of a vessel will render her invulnerable.

Search for the Alabama

The United States steam ship-of-war Kearsage left Gibraltar on the 30th September, for the Azores, to search for the Alabama.

Fredericksburg—The Second Yankee Raid.

We have some interesting and authentic particulars of the recent Yankee raid into Fredericksburg. It appears that last Sunday morning a small force of Federal cavalry crossed the river at a point about a mile above the city of Fredericksburg, and entered the city of Fredericksburg by a direct route, leading into Main street. On reaching the headquarters of the Confederate cavalry, stationed in the city, Lieutenant Colonel Critcher, the commandant of the post was approaching headquarters, some two hundred yards off at the time, on foot, and seeing the Yankee force drawn up, supposed it to be a company of Confederate cavalry. Captain Simpson, who had arrived there before, many of whom were dressed in trophies taken from the Yankees before Richmond, in the way of coats, overcoats, &c. This delusion was quickly dispelled by the rush towards him of his own cavalry that had been at headquarters. Colonel Critcher at once ordered his men to form, and called on his officers to resist, but whilst some ten expressed their readiness, the other portion, consisting of not more than thirty, could not be induced to stand, and the whole fell back about a mile from town, where the line was formed.

Whilst this was going on, a portion of Captain Simpson's cavalry formed in front of Critcher's Hall, and dashed at the Federal force. A lively fight, in which some forty shots were exchanged, took place in the vicinity of Wallford's Machine shop, in which we regret to say, Walter B. Thompson, of Princess Anne county, was shot.

Colonel Critcher's company followed the Federals in a charge all the way up Main street, (the latter having made for this street) as far as the Woolen Factory, where they ceased the pursuit. At this point one Federal was cut down and brought back, two taken prisoners, and two Confederates released.

Lieutenant Colonel Critcher having succeeded in forming his men, there being more than forty present, proceeded in person to the upper Ferry, where he learned the Federals had all recrossed to Louisiana. Having sent for his men, they crossed to Louisiana in pursuit, but the Federals had all left, save two men, who claim to have been left with a flag of truce to look after the killed and wounded. Both were brought over to town.

The Federals captured about eight hundred yards woolen cloth that had been hastily taken from Kelly, Tackett & Co.'s Woolen Mill for the purpose of securing it. They also captured and paroled some twenty or thirty of our men.

There were skirmishes in the streets at several points. A Yankee with a revolver in his hand was taking two Confederates up Main street, very quietly, when one of our brave young lads dashed into the street, pistol in hand, and was restrained from firing at him with difficulty. Directly thereafter, two of Capt. Simpson's men came up. She called on them to follow and rescue the Confederates, which they proceeded to do at once. The Federal, hearing them approach, turned on his horse and took six deliberate shots at them, but none took effect.

From the few Yankee prisoners taken by us, it is learned that their whole force consisted of parts of two Indiana companies, (55 men), under Captains Sharra and Matheny, and picked men from the 6th Ohio (80 men) under a Major. The whole force was therefore only 135 men. Capt. Matheny of General Sigel's staff was in command. Only about one-half of this force crossed the river and came to Fredericksburg.

Some explanation is given of the fact that such a handful of Yankees should so easily have alarmed the city of Fredericksburg in the circumstances that they effected a surprise of the people, and that it was believed that they were in much larger force than was the case. It is stated that Yankee cavalrymen were seen riding in various directions on the other side of the river, and it was not only reported, but believed, that the force was a large one, and that those in the city were but the advance, who would speedily followed by others. —Richmond Examiner.

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